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GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS

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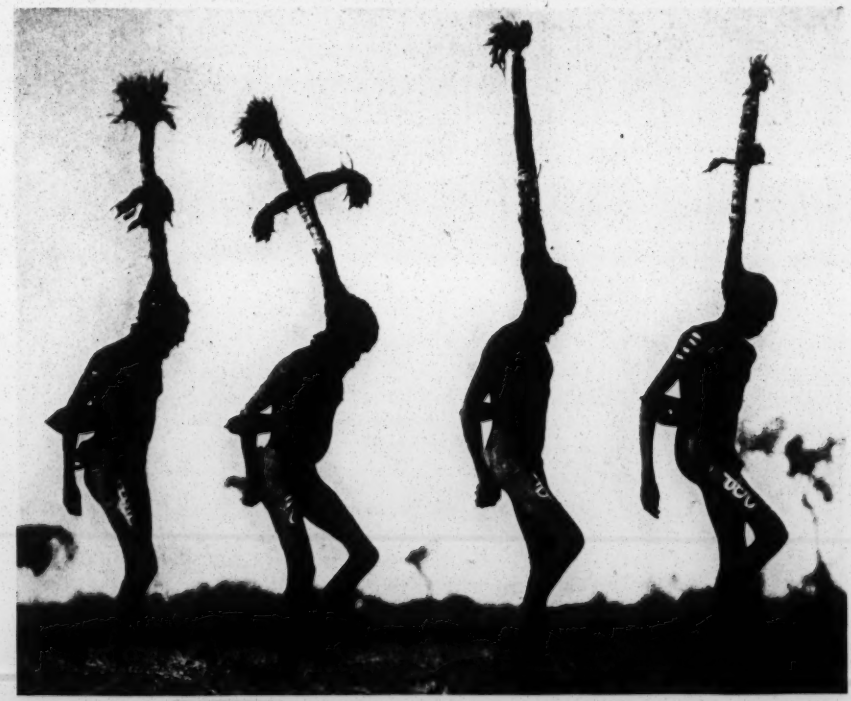

The Argus

CORROBOREE RINGS OUT ACROSS AUSTRALIA'S BUSH

Grotesque headdresses bob in beat with primitive music; white-clay-painted thighs rise in unison; and arms are locked behind in the murky symbolism of the "Wild Duck" dance. For every occasion Australian aborigines perform an appropriate corroboree—a singing dance that may last for days or weeks. These tribesmen—with their customs, tools, speech (corroboree is one of their words), and general mode of life—are walking museums of the Stone Age. Since 1788, when English settlers landed at Sydney, human cultures separated by thousands of years have met (Bulletin No. 2).

GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETIN

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

The Geographic School Bulletins are published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) and will be mailed to teachers in the United States and its possessions for one year upon receipt of 25 cents (stamps or money order); in Canada, 50 cents. Originally entered as second-class matter January 27, 1922; re-entered as of April 27, 1943, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under Act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1945, by National Geographic Society, Washington 6, D. C. International copyright secured. All rights reserved. Quedan reservados todos los derechos.

Kraków, Long Poland's Capital, Was Education Leader

KRAKÓW, old prize of war, again fell into the path of conquest as new Russian drives bit deep into western Poland to threaten the Reich.

The city was for three centuries the capital of Poland. It is on the north bank of the Wisla (Vistula) River, 155 miles southwest of Warsaw (Warszawa). Fifty air-miles separate it from Germany's southeastern-tip city of Beuthen.

In general, the country around Kraków is low and flat. To the south, about 10 miles, are the foothills of the Tatry ranges, part of the great Carpathian chain sweeping eastward and southward.

Church and Castle Share Hill at City's Center

Old Kraków, founded in 700 A.D. by the Polish Duke Krak, is the core of an extensive urban development. The ancient inner city is ringed with seven suburbs. Across the river is the town of Podgorze. The population of Kraków and its environs was about a quarter-million, making it prewar Poland's fifth city.

Wawel Hill, a slight eminence within the city (illustration, next page), provided a site for the castle of the kings and the cathedral, tomb of rulers, statesmen, and heroes. Walls beginning at this hill enclosed the city, girding it against attack. When the walls were dismantled, St. Florian's gate and tower facing the Warsaw road were saved by the argument that demolition would expose pedestrians and merchants to violent drafts unfriendly to health and conduct of business.

Each of 47 gates and towers in the old wall had been in the charge of a trade guild. There was a Carpenters' Tower, a Goldsmiths' Tower, Woodworkers' Tower, and so on. Tree-lined promenades known as "plantations" replaced the old ramparts, giving Kraków a ring of small parks.

The heart of the city was the Rynek, or market place, one of the largest squares in Europe. In the center of this space stood the Cloth Hall, and near it a tall tower, fragment of the 14th-century Town Hall. Fronting the west side of the square was the twin-towered Church of Our Lady. Along the other sides were fine old houses, reminders that the square was a place of residence before it became a center of shops and offices.

Custom Preserved Song of Dying Trumpeter

Merchants from far places crowded the market place. Horses, camels, and mules were their transportation. Tongues wagged in many languages. Foreign moneys were freely exchanged. Farmers from the near-by countryside fetched their fruits, vegetables, poultry, eggs, and mushrooms for sale. Flower vendors spread their fragrant wares on the pavements. Gypsies gave color to the scene.

From one of the towers of the church, every hour day and night, a trumpeter blew a call known as the heynal—a little hymn ending on a broken note. Legend has it that the custom began in the 13th century when traditional airs were played in honor of the Virgin. In the midst of a Tatar invasion a trumpeter was killed while playing. His faithfulness to his trust in time of danger was commemorated by thereafter ending all the calls on a broken note.

Kraków was an early leader in education. Its university, founded in 1364, enriched the culture of many nations. It preceded the universities of Vienna, Heidelberg, Erfurt, and Leipzig in central Europe. A new university was estab-

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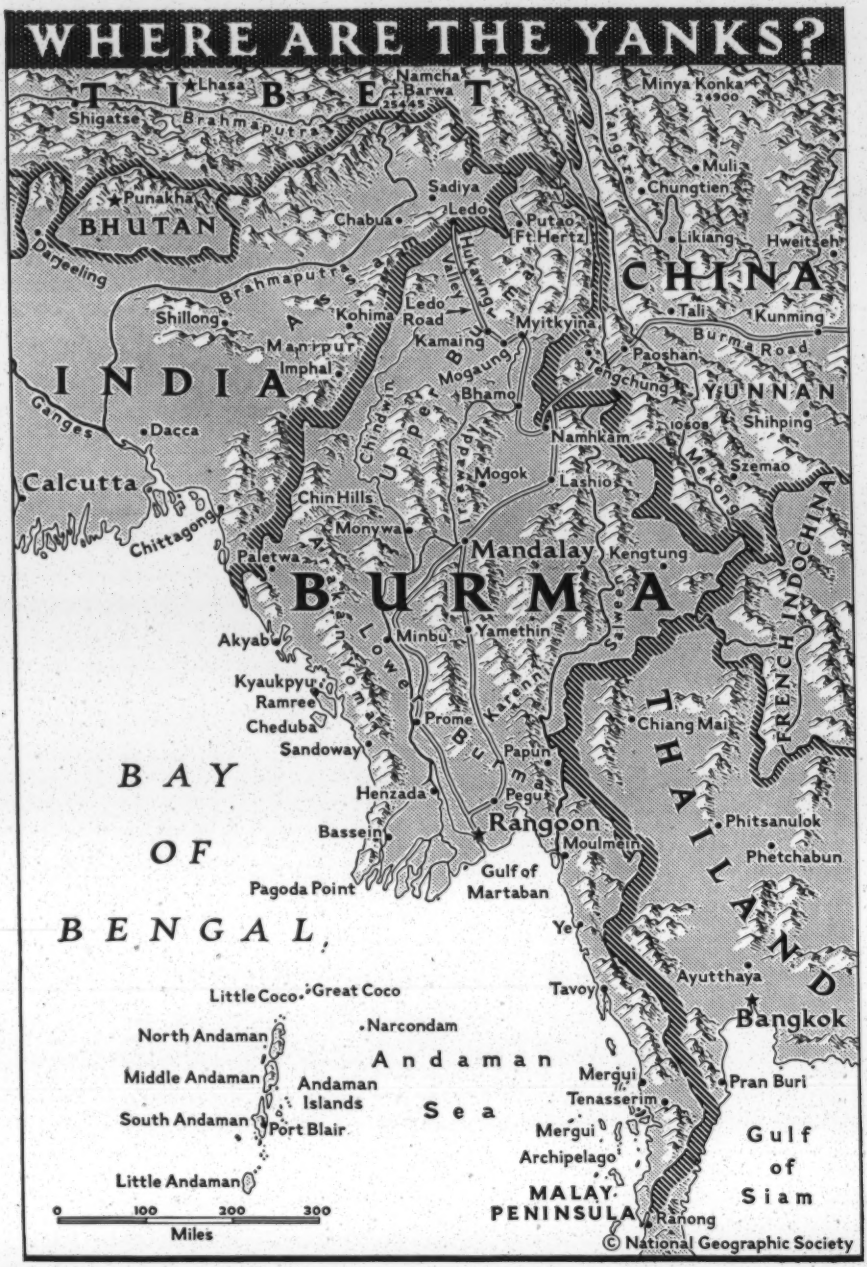

WARTIME ROUTES IN BURMA WON RIGHT-OF-WAY AGAINST NATURE

North-south mountains and rivers, following the stretched-out lines of the country, long channeled Burma traffic the easiest way. Loss of the Burma Road supply line to China brought new routes across the mountains and jungle fastnesses of Upper Burma, where wild and semi-wild tribesmen live (Bulletin No. 3).

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Australia Seeks Immigrants to People Her Great Open Spaces

AUSTRALIA'S announcement of plans to encourage postwar immigration recalls that the smallest continent, almost matching continental United States in land area, had a prewar population no larger than that of Ohio.

Frontiers of Australia have been pushed inland slowly. About 60,000 Stone Age aborigines still roam the "outback" (illustration, cover). Authorities estimate that if the population on the land already developed were quadrupled, there would still be plenty of room.

Large land areas, once arid, have been made productive in recent years by construction of irrigation dams, the boring of artesian wells, and other public works. One well in Queensland provides over a quarter-million gallons of water daily.

Vast Wilds Lie Beyond Big Cities

Much of Australia is agricultural and grazing land. Although the part under cultivation does not exceed the area of Maine, the 12,000,000 acres of wheat (more than half the cultivated area) made the country one of the three leading grain exporters of the world.

Because the farms were so large and the population so small farm machinery was used extensively.

Great ranches cover many square miles. From one man's back porch to his "back fence" is 125 miles—but these vast ranges are not fenced. Australia has put millions of dollars into fences—the longest extending 2,000 miles. These barriers are not set up to separate ranch neighbors, but to keep out two animal pests which appear in juvenile fiction as harmless characters. In real life, "Yellow Dog Dingo" is a ferocious sheep-killing wild dog, and innocent-appearing "Peter Rabbit" robs the sheep and cattle of the best varieties of grasses.

Australia's great distances make even automobiles too slow for travel. Physicians make many calls in airplanes.

About one-third of the commonwealth's population was engaged in the wool industry. The country's billion-pound wool clip brought nearly a half-billion dollars in boom years. From the great cattle herds a hundred million dollars' worth of meats and hides was exported before the war.

Mines and Farms Built Up Australia's Industries

In spite of the rural character of the country, about two-thirds of Australia's people live in cities and towns. Sydney, with 1,337,000 residents, and Melbourne, with 1,107,000 (illustration, next page), together hold a third of the nation's more than seven million people. There are six cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Canberra, made-to-order capital of the commonwealth, has only about 11,000 residents.

Coal from the State of New South Wales, and gold, silver, lead, copper, and tin from mines scattered over a wide territory, have, especially in recent years, created the industries which are largely responsible for the growth of Australia's big cities.

The processing and shipping of farm products add to city industry. Prewar export of butter, cheese, fruits, cane sugar, tobacco, and wine alone has exceeded $150,000,000 in a year.

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lished in 1881.

Great names are associated with Kraków's past—Copernicus, the astronomer, who revealed the true relation of the heavenly bodies; Kosciuszko, a hero of the American Revolution and a fighter for freedom in his own land; Conrad, writer of sea tales.

Capital of Poland from 1320 to 1609, Kraków was eclipsed by Warsaw when the court was moved to that city. Wars took a heavy toll of the city, dimming its political and commercial glory. By 1787 the population had shrunk below 10,000.

Russians and Prussians have at various times occupied the city; Austrians ruled it for a time. In 1815 Kraków became the capital of the republic bearing its name, with independence guaranteed by Austria, Russia, and Prussia. Sporadic disorders brought intervention and Kraków was annexed to Austria. In 1849 it became part of the Austrian crownland of Galicia.

Note: Kraków may be located on the National Geographic Society's Map of Europe and the Near East. A price list of maps may be obtained from the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C.

See also, "Pedaling Through Poland," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for June, 1939*; and the following GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS: "400-Year Milestone for Earth-Mover, Sky-Mapper Copernicus," May 17, 1943; "Poles from Vanished Poland in America for 300 Years," April 15, 1940; and "Two Galicias Behind Germany's Oil Quest," April 1, 1940. *(Issues marked with an asterisk are included in a special list of Magazines available to teachers in packets of ten for $1.00.)*

Bulletin No. 1, February 5, 1945.

J. Krieger

KRAKÓW'S HILL OF KINGS IS A POLISH NATIONAL SHRINE

The slight rise of Wawel Hill above a bend of the Wisla (Vistula) River is heightened by massive walls and battlements, and capped by the castle of the Polish kings and a cathedral. Kraków was Poland's capital during one of the happiest periods of that country's sad history. Sigismund I, who became king in 1548, married into the Sforza family of Italy. Under his queen's influence he had the royal castle rebuilt, making it one of the finest examples of Renaissance construction in Poland. Under Sigismund II, the cultural awakening of Poland continued with a period of great literature. Kraków's central position on the land routes of Europe gave it great commercial importance which gradually faded as the Turks captured all the Balkan countries and cut off trade lanes to the east.

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War-Racked Burma Outgrows Its Poetic Reputation

THOUGH Burma has been a battleground since the spring of 1942, it is probably still less familiar to the world for its war-useful materials and significant crossroads location than for a "Barrack-Room Ballad," written more than half a century ago.

Kipling's poem, "Mandalay," dramatized the land of pagodas, palm trees, and temple bells, but it scrambled its geography badly in looking "eastward to the sea," and placing China "'crost the Bay" (map, inside cover).

But United States, British, and Chinese troops, fighting desperately to retake Burma, are now putting it correctly on the map. Armies of engineers, laborers, and truck drivers have made this Oriental country today a vital transit land for moving men and military supplies in the reconquest of all southeast Asia.

Mountains Bar Traffic, but Army Engineers Find Ways

From the Bay of Bengal, Burma is bordered, in clockwise position, by India, Tibet, China, French Indochina, and Thailand (Siam). Almost as big as Texas, it is an elongated country stretching north to south. A slim tail reaches far down the Malay Peninsula.

Numerous mountain ranges also run north and south. Great rivers flow between them, providing passage for the travel routes of the nation. East-west traffic inside Burma, as well as across its borders, is tremendously hampered by these mountain and hill barriers. As one correspondent put it in describing the famed Burma Road into China, "A truck passing over the road is like an ant crawling laterally across a sheet of corrugated iron."

The Burma Road, between 1938 and 1942, was China's backdoor life line for supplies. It started at Lashio, northern end of a railroad line that serves Rangoon, the Burmese capital, and Mandalay. From Lashio, it wound its way to the towering frontier and across the also mountain-tumbled country of Yunnan Province toward Chungking.

After the Japanese cut off this route, the Allies took steps to build new roads leading from India to China by way of the wild, rugged regions of northern Burma. The newly-opened Ledo Road, reaching from India southeastward to Burmese Mogaung and Myitkyina, is one of the world's most spectacular engineering feats, representing a victory over malaria, monsoon rains, mountain barriers, and clogging jungles.

In the remote frontier regions of Upper Burma are found the nation's wild and semiwild tribes—the Nagas, Kachins, Was, Shans, and Chins. Before the war, head-hunting, slave-holding, and human sacrifice were not unknown in some places. A curious people in the Karenni States, along the Thai border, are the Padaungs, whose women stretch their necks to fantastic lengths by means of brass rings.

Burmese Called "Irish of the Orient"

By far the majority of Burma's nearly 17,000,000 inhabitants live in Lower Burma—land of broad valleys, plains, and river deltas. There, in peacetime, huge crops of rice are grown. With some two-thirds of the cultivated area given over to paddy fields, Burma is one of the few Asiatic countries where food exports have been possible. Between three and four million tons of rice were normally shipped out of Burma, with India taking about half. Other exports included rubber, peanuts, oilseeds, sugar, and tobacco. Chaulmoogra oil, used in the treatment of leprosy, is another important Burmese product.

Burma is rich in natural resources of outstanding value in peace or war. Its petroleum production is rated the largest of the continental Far East. It has vast stands of timber: teak production in one year amounted to nearly 350,000 tons. In addition the country has extensive deposits of tin, tungsten, lead, zinc, silver, and manganese. Most of the British prewar tungsten —vital in hardening steels for military and industrial use—came from Burma.

Burma's precious and semi-precious gems have long been noted (illustration, next page). In the bazaars of Mogok, in the heart of Burma, visitors were once amazed to find valuable rubies and other stones sold in the open market, next to stalls of potatoes and radishes.

The people of Burma, separated from their neighbors by mountain and sea, form a distinct Mongoloid group, with traces of both Indian and Chinese influences. With a reputed love of independence, liking for sports, and a strong sense of humor, they have sometimes been called the "Irish of the Orient."

Burma does not have the caste system, and its women enjoy a high degree of freedom,

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The rabbit has somewhat redeemed itself by supplying fur which in some years has been one-fifth of the $25,000,000 total value of Australian exports to the United States. Wool shipped to Uncle Sam has been two-fifths of the total. Such diverse items as lead and sausage casings have exceeded a million dollars a year.

The vast area of the continent produces a variety of climate and landscape. In the east, mountains rise over 7,000 feet. There are found the larger coastal cities and most of the population. The central plains are tropical in the north, and on them are raised sugar cane, cotton, and cattle. Sheep runs and wheatlands spread to the south, where winters are mild and wet, and summers hot and dry. The western plateau, hilly along the coast, is an arid area supporting less than a twentieth of the population. In the forested southeast and southwest are fertile coastal plains.

Note: Australia is shown on the National Geographic Society's Map of the Pacific Ocean and the Bay of Bengal, which was published as a supplement to the September, 1943, issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*.

For additional information on Australia, see "What the Fighting Yanks See," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for October, 1944; "American Bombers Attacking from Australia," January, 1943*; "Life in Dauntless Darwin, Australia," July, 1942*; "The Making of an Anzac," April, 1942; "Beyond Australia's Cities," December, 1936*; and "Capital Cities of Australia," December, 1935.

The April, 1942, issue of the *Magazine* contains a series of 20 color photographs of Australia: "Facing War's Challenge 'Down Under'."

See also these GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS: "Where Are the Yanks? 7. Australia," and "A Little Ant Shall Aid Them—in Australia" (Geo-Graphic Brevity), March 15, 1943.

Bulletin No. 2, February 5, 1945.

W. Howieson

MELBOURNE'S TOWERED BUILDINGS ARE MIRRORED IN THE YARRA

Nearly as hazy through the early morning mists as their reflections in the placid Yarra River, these Melbourne buildings might almost represent a view across one of New York's Central Park lakes toward upper Fifth Avenue or Central Park South. The two cities, almost half a world apart, have another bond. The 600,000-acre tract, on which Australia's second-largest city has grown to giant size in little more than a century, was bought from a group of roaming natives for much the same sort of fee as that which the Dutch had paid for Manhattan Island two centuries earlier—blankets, knives, and scissors.

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1944 Governmental Changes Show March of Liberation

WAR news shared the world spotlight with governmental changes in tumultuous 1944. Iceland became a republic; five Soviet Socialist Republics again took their places in the U.S.S.R.; four Nazi-shackled countries were almost completely liberated; and three satellites deserted the Axis camp.

On June 17, the Icelandic Althing—a 1,014-year-old legislative body sometimes called the "Grandmother of Parliaments"—elected Sveinn Bjornsson President. A national election held previously had dissolved Iceland's union with Denmark.

First settled in 874 and organized as a republic in 930, Iceland was independent until 1263 when it joined Norway. Both Iceland and Norway came under Danish rule in 1381. Norway was separated from Denmark in 1814. Iceland moved gradually toward independence from Denmark, achieving this goal in 1918, when it was recognized as a separate kingdom with unlimited sovereignty.

Soviet Union Recaptured Western Border Areas

In March, 1939, Germany made an unsuccessful attempt to establish an air base on Iceland. British forces landed in May, 1940, and were replaced in July, 1941, by American units.

Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, 1,500 miles or more to the east, were freed from Nazi occupation and again became parts of the Soviet Union as the Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republics. All three had first been made part of the Union in 1940.

The Karelo-Finnish Republic, farther to the north, was also added to the Soviet family. It had first entered the Union in 1940, as a result of the Russo-Finnish War.

The fifth area to be restored to Russia in 1944 is the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic. Lying between the Ukrainan Republic and Romania, and known in history as Bessarabia (illustration, next page), it belonged to Czarist Russia. From 1918 to 1940 it belonged to Romania, but was retaken by the U.S.S.R. in 1940. Germans and Romanians overran the province the next year.

Liberated Nations Try Self-Government with Varying Results

Large parts of four German-dominated nations—France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Greece—were freed of Nazis after midsummer. General Charles de Gaulle's Committee of National Liberation was recognized on October 23 by the U. S. State Department as the de facto government of France. On Armistice Day, France became a full-fledged member of the European Advisory Committee meeting in London.

Belgium, after liberation, immediately took steps to restore its prewar standing. In the absence of King Leopold III, held in Germany, 41-year-old Prince Charles, brother of the king, became "Regent of the Realm," to act until the king returns.

British forces landing in Greece in October helped Greek patriots to oust the Germans. Internal political problems had divided the people into factions, some opposing the return of the monarchy. Virtual civil war broke out early in December with British troops supporting the temporary government.

Axis-satellites Finland, Romania, and Bulgaria broke their ties with the

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going unveiled and carrying on much of the country's business. Some 85 per cent of the Burmese are Buddhists. Smaller sects are Animists (primitive nature worshipers), Mohammedans, Hindus, and Christians.

The staple diet of the country is rice and fish, plus vegetables and fruits. It is usually served with hot sauces which most Europeans find too blistering and pungent for comfort. Food supplies are normally abundant, in contrast with conditions in much of the crowded East. Rainfall brings lush fertility to the land during the monsoon season—between mid-May and mid-October.

Burma held a special position in the British Empire. It had been a province attached to India prior to 1937. After that it was given considerable representative government of its own, with the British governor retaining control of defense and foreign affairs.

For foreigners, most of Burma is considered more healthful than other tropical areas, although there are malaria-ridden regions, especially in the far south and west and in lowland districts.

Note: Burma is shown on the National Geographic Society's Map of Southeast Asia, which appeared as a supplement to the October, 1944, issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*.

For further information, see "Burma: Where India and China Meet," in the *Magazine* for October, 1943*; "Burma Road, Back Door to China," November, 1940*; and these GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS: "Burma's Ledo Road a New Life Line for China," March 20, 1944; and "Belated Burma: Pagodas, Parasols, and Peacocks Swept by War," October 25, 1943.

Bulletin No. 3, February 5, 1945.

David H. Dickason

THESE MINES MAY HAVE PRODUCED THE RED RUBY OF ENGLAND'S BLACK PRINCE

In medieval times the mines of Mogok, in north central Burma, were the world's prime source of rubies just as they are today. The hen's-egg-size ruby which the Black Prince added to the British crown jewels reputedly came from here. Mining methods apparently have not been greatly improved over the centuries. Rock-filled baskets on the short ends of the bamboo levers lift up the lighter baskets of well-bottom earth. This ruby-rich soil then is washed to bring the precious stones out of hiding. India's jewel-loving princes long have been buyers of Mogok's ruby yield.

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Geo-Graphic Brevities

INCREASED COBALT IMPORTS SPEED WAR TOOL PRODUCTION

SINCE the war began new records for importation of cobalt have been set. Shipments to the United States have exceeded 5,000 tons of ore a year. Cobalt's principal military service is as an ingredient in alloys for the making of high-speed cutting-tools to increase war production.

In civilian service, this lustrous, magnetic metal enters homes in permanent magnets used in electric meters, telephone receivers, and small motors of electric household appliances. Cobalt oxide is used in the making of tiles and other ceramic products. Cobalt salts play an important part as driers in the making of paints, varnishes, and linoleums.

One of the most sociable of metals, cobalt in nature is usually found in close company with such other metals as copper, zinc, nickel, lead, and iron. Only small amounts are produced in the United States.

Cobalt normally is obtained from the Belgian Congo, Canada, Australia, Finland, and France. Northern Rhodesia, Chile, and Spain also have large deposits. Three-fourths of the wartime imports come from the Belgian Congo's vast mining area in the southern province of Katanga. Cobalt is obtained from several mines in a copper belt 250 miles long by 25 to 50 miles wide, where 22,000 men produce nearly 150,000 tons of copper a year.

Copper and cobalt gave Elisabethville, capital of the province, a mining boom after the coming of the railroad in 1910. Though surrounded by wild jungles, this town, with a population which includes more than 3,000 white residents and 20,000 natives, enjoys electric lights and running water, and even has tennis courts and golf links.

The early rail line to Elisabethville connected with the east-coast port of Beira, in the Portuguese colony of Mozambique. A railroad now runs west to the Atlantic through Portuguese Angola, saving a great shipping distance. Engineers in the Congo have developed considerable hydroelectric power with the result that smaller coal shipments from Southern Rhodesia's Wankie coal field are necessary.

Note: For additional information on metals used in warfare, see "Metal Sinews of Strength," in the April, 1942, issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*.

BOMBED NAGOYA GIVES JAPS TEXTILES AND BOMBERS

NAGOYA, repeatedly bombed by B-29s, owes its wartime fame in faraway America to the presence of the Mitsubishi bomber works. This great plant was first an American target in the Doolittle raid of April, 1942.

Prewar Nagoya was established in world-trade circles as the greatest center of textile manufacture in a nation of textile weavers and dyers. It ranked as Japan's third city, with 1,300,000 inhabitants in 1940.

The city also produced small automobiles and trucks, motor tricycles, and other vehicles suited to narrow streets and roads of the East. Chemicals, electrical apparatus, and machinery were other Nagoya manufactures readily adaptable to war use. In value, these products were far outranked by the output of cotton, woolen, rayon, and silk mills.

Nagoya lies 160 miles west-southwest of Tokyo along the 250-mile Tokyo-to-Kobe industrial backbone of Japan. Originally inland near the head of Ise Bay,

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Nazi government, and moved toward agreements with the Allied powers.

King Victor Emmanuel III stepped aside in favor of his 39-year-old son, Humbert, designated "Prince Lieutenant General of the Realm." Premier Ivanoe Bonomi and his Italian Cabinet pledged themselves to fulfill their duties according to the constitution. The United States resumed diplomatic relations with Italy in October.

In the New World, Argentina abolished all political parties and instituted strict censorship of the press. Across the Pacific, President Sergio Osmena and his cabinet returned to the Philippines with the liberation forces of General McArthur.

Bulletin No. 4, February 5, 1945.

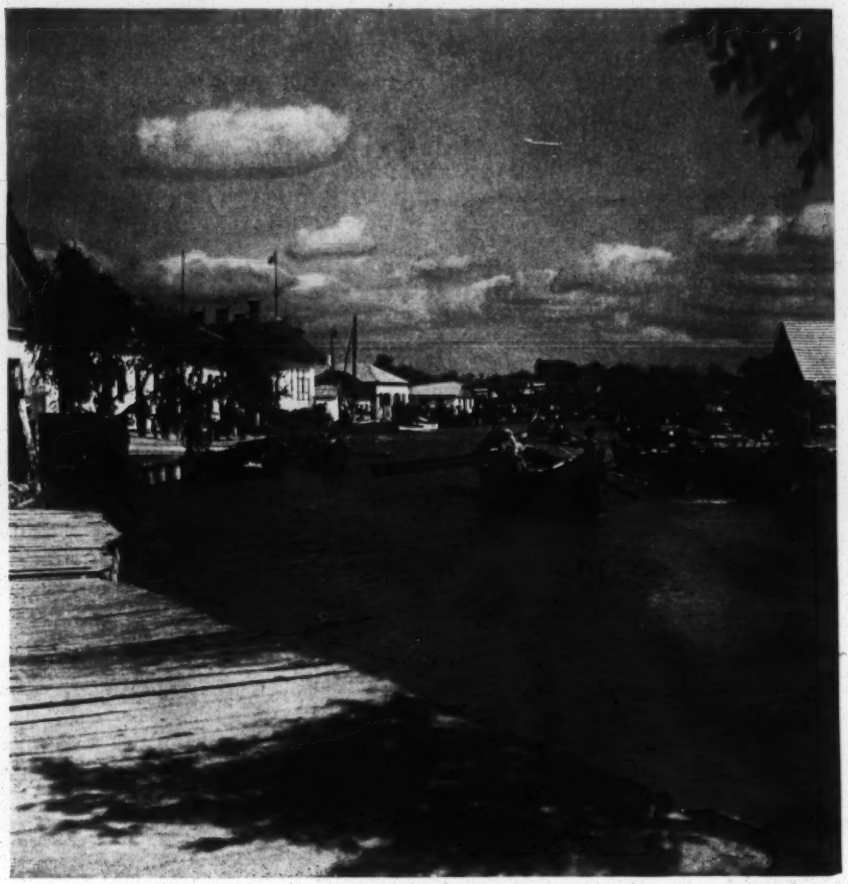

Photo-Presse

VALCOV'S WATERWAYS ARE VENETIAN, ITS WAYS RUSSIAN

Valcov's canals give this Bessarabia fishing village of the Danube Delta a Venetian appearance. But extensive use of wood brings out its Russian character. Wooden docks line the river banks, wooden bridges lead over the branching waterways (background), sharp-prowed wooden boats crowd the main stream, and wooden cases of caviar, herring, and other fish are piled high outside wooden sheds, awaiting shipment. Although for many years shuttled back and forth between Russia and Romania, the people of Valcov, Russian in spirit, have clung to the ways of their ancestors. Return of this Black Sea town to the Soviet Union as part of the Moldavian S.S.Republic is like a homecoming to many of the people.

it has expanded southward to gain limited port facilities on the bay. Abundant hydroelectric power gives Nagoya a distinct advantage over rival Nipponese cities.

Like neighboring Osaka and Kobe, Nagoya's population and industries are crowded into a closely packed area, presenting a target from above that is all vital objective. The city has a modern steel-and-concrete section of banks, shops, and office buildings, and many up-to-date manufacturing plants, but antiquated factories predominate. Most of the workers live in slums constructed largely of wood.

Nagoya was founded about 1600 and had reached only 100,000 by 1900. Its most rapid growth came after the first World War. For this reason the city is somewhat more modern industrially than Japan's Number Two city, Osaka, which had erected hundreds of small plants and become an industrial titan early in the century.

Note: Nagoya is shown on a large-scale inset on the Society's Map of Japan and Adjacent Regions, which was issued as a supplement to the *National Geographic Magazine* for April, 1944.

See also, in the same issue of the *Magazine*, "Japan and the Pacific"; and "Unknown Japan," August, 1942.*

See also the following GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS: "Modern Tokyo Has Outgrown Its Tinderbox Reputation" (Geo-Graphic Brevity), December 18, 1944; and "Targets in Japan: Kyushu's Cities of Steel and Ships," October 9, 1944.

Bulletin No. 5, February 5, 1945.

Mary A. Nourse

NAGOYA'S LITTLE MAIDS FROM SCHOOL RELIEVE THE MANPOWER SHORTAGE

After class it's work, not play, for modern Japan's "little maids from school," and a far cry from the flowery-kimonoed damsels who gaily sing in "The Mikado." In this high school in Nagoya the dark blue sailor suit, traditional uniform for generations of Western schoolgirls, replaces the kimono as the costume of Eastern schoolgirls. Sneakers take the place of the *geta*, regulation Jap footgear, and bobbed and beribboned hair also shows Western influence. The voluminous skirts indicate that there was no shortage of material in this textile city, although there was a shortage of manpower. Japanese women, starting young, even before the war were laboring in many fields. These students are staying after classes to scrub the courtyard of their school, aided by a man teacher (left background) who has assumed the pleasant task of wielding the hose while the girls bend over long-poled scrubbing brushes and put their backs into it.